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ETHIOPIA

PMAC CHAIRMAN MENGISTU TO VISIT CUBA 'SHORTLY'

LD191120Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in English 1015 GMT 19 Apr 78 LD/EA

[Text] Comrade Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC] and of the Council of Ministers of socialist Ethiopia, will shortly pay an official and friendly visit to the Republic of Cuba. This was disclosed this morning by a PMAC spokesman in Addis Ababa. The visit is at the invitation of Comrade Fidel Castro, the first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba.

ADDIS ABABA COMMENTS ON EVILS OF SIAD BARRE

LD191320Y Addis Ababa in Amharic to Neighboring Countries 1600 GMT 18 Apr 78 LD/EA

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The time is nigh when the chauvinists will receive popular justice. It is to be remembered that the fascist Siad Barre seized the highest dictatorial power in Somalia about 8 years ago. At that time, in the promise he made to the Somali people, he swore: I shall conscientiously create equality, justice and democratic rights. I shall wipe out ignorance, disease, famine and their causes, also bribery and nepotism. He also said that the tribalism which had entrenched itself in Somalia would become a relic of a reactionary past, whose days were over. To prove it, he carried to its final resting place on his own shoulders, accompanied by his associates and an escort of professional mourners, a bier bearing the corpse of tribalism--that creator of Somali narrow-minded nationalism. Having dumped this corpse into the salty waters of the Indian Ocean, which washes the shores of the city of Mogadiscio--thus proving that it had finally expired--he turned to the Somali people to give them the good tidings. And having thus succeeded in duping the broad masses of Somali with his false enticements, Siad Barre created the conditions which enabled him to straddle the seat of power.

Having now realized that the reign of power could not elude him, he lost no time in drawing his authoritarian sword to decapitate the progressives and the oppressed Somali people. No sooner had he grasped power than he swept aside all his promises to the Somali people and applied all the factors he had hitherto condemned as weapons to bring about the consolidation of his power. Accordingly, the Somali people came to be denied their democratic rights: prominent religious leaders were massacred in the squares of Mogadiscio; progressives were hunted down, imprisoned or exiled; famine, disease and ignorance together with all their concommitants encamped themselves in Somalia's towns and barren wastes.

Many thousands of Somali citizens have fled to neighboring countries, including Ethiopia, to escape from these misfortunes and to save their lives. [words indistinct]

It is worth recalling that the [word indistinct] bier Siad Barre took to the Indian Ocean to bury in it the corpse of past history did not actually bear the embalmed body of tribalism. On the contrary, he placed on his head the crown of the very tribalism he was condemning and cursing, in order to cheat and blind the Somali people and so divide them and to consolidate the power he had grabbed.

We can give some relevant examples in this respect. In order to avert the threat of being overthrown, he transferred military units composed of northern Somali tribesmen to the south and vice versa, thus alienating them from the environment with which they were familiar and causing their marriages to break up. He then issued directives on the combating of exploitation and oppression for the southern forces to implement in the north and vice versa, so as to exploit existing tribal differences, throwing the Somali people against one another by using divide and rule tactics. Thus the blood of many women, children and old people was shed as a means of prolonging his rule.

Those who had thus been compelled to seek rufuge in Ethiopia, Kenya, Djibouti, Jidda, Rome and elsewhere to escape Siad Barre's narrow-minded nationalist extermination drive, survived and avoided imprisonment. In particular, many thousands of northern Somali tribespeople abandoned their homes to escape the tribalism created by the Siad Barre regime.

The majority of the 65 officers of the Somali regular army, whose corpses with hands tied behind backs--having been shot by Siad Barre's kidnap team--were found at a place called (Gerebase) near Jijiga after the invading Somali forces had been crushed and driven out of Jijiga by the Ethiopian regular army, were of the Isaak tribal group. Others belonged to the Mijertein [Darot group] and Hawiya [tribal group]. And then, the 80 officers mercilessly killed in northern Somalia in the wake of the recent troubles included, besides men of the Marehan [Darot group--Siad's tribes], the cream of the nation of Isaak, Mijertein, Hawiya, Dolbahanta [Darot group] and other Somali tribes.

It is from these ruthless deeds and from the criminal antipeople crimes committed by the fascist government that the opposition of the Somali broad masses to the Siad Barre regime stems. The fact that so many events of this kind have been observed indicates that this opposition has been in existence for many years. The effort to overthrow the Siad Barre regime, which exploded in Somalia recently, indicates that the struggle of the Somali broad masses for liberation is still in progress and that the popular movement which has been so long suppressed has once again reasserted itself.

However, that cancer of the Somali people, Siad Barre and his associates, with their usual hypocrisy, manufactured a lot of propaganda to prevent this popular movement from manifesting itself and gaining ground. They attempted to distort the image of the progressive forces which were prepared to martyr themselves for the oppressed Somali masses by saying that the trouble had been stirred up by individuals driven by self-interest and arrogance. They poured out their usual propaganda saying the insurrection had been engineered by external forces in order to cheat the people.

The Somali broad masses who have been denied their rights and who have been exploited and massacred without respite for so many years are determined to press on until they win their victory to achieve the aims of their movement and to solve the burning issue of their survival. They know that the time to be mollified by the false propaganda of the likes of Siad Barre is a thing of the past. The Somali oppressed masses are making their voice heard in their efforts to break the chains of slavery. Their mouths, which the Mogadiscio reactionary regime has so far managed to stop up, are open. Their determined sons are struggling to save the people from the economic, political, social and moral decay they have fallen into. They are shedding their blood for the people, they are being slaughtered by the sword of the Mogadiscio reactionary regime, but their's will be the final victory.

The time is drawing nigh when the narrow nationalist, Siad, and his associates will receive popular justice for the crimes they have committed. Independence, equality, democratic rights for the Somali oppressed masses! Death to the reactionary and oppressive Siad Barre regime! The Somali broad masses will win!

ADDIS ABABA COMMENTS ON 'IMPERIALIST' AID TO SOMALIA

LD192010Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 19 Apr 78 LD/EA

[Station commentary: "Imperialists Increasing Provocative Actions Against the Ethiopian Revolution"]

[Text] The chauvinistic and expansionist characters, which have since independence gained the upper hand in the Mogadiscio leadership, have opened the doors for U.S. and other imperialist machinations against the unity and the ongoing revolution of Ethiopia. Had it not been for the financial and material support and encouragement by international imperialism and some Arab reactionary regimes, the Mogadiscio ruling classes would not have managed to temporarily occupy parts of Ethiopian territory.

Being a dialectical and historical process, the unprovoked reactionary aggression by Siad Barre has completely been rebuffed and crushed at the hands of the vanguard forces of revolutionary Ethiopia. It is not the first time that the despotic ruling classes of Mogadiscio have faced such humiliating and devastating defeat by the broad masses of Ethiopia. Every time imperialism manifests its warlike posture through puppet reactionary forces, the fate is always one and the same: That is the ultimate victory of oppressed masses struggling for freedom, democracy and equality.

Imperialism is such a monster that it can never learn either from its past experiences or from the growing strength of the oppressed masses of the world. Its eyes are blind to the reality that is prevailing right before it and its ears are closed to the peaceful and victorious cry of the oppressed masses, who struggle against the evils of imperialism. At the same time the oppressed masses never stop teaching imperialism and its lackeys unforgettable lessons. Every passing day the might of the revolutionaries and progressives is gaining strength and the forces of reaction and counterrevolution are shrinking to death. However, until their final defeat, imperialists wage limitless attempts to stifle the revolutionary struggle of the oppressed people.

The crushing by the valiant, popular Ethiopian forces of the Mogadiscio troops from our territory has been considered by Western imperialist countries as one of the shameful defeats since Vietnam.

Having failed in their conspiracy in the Ethiopian-Somali conflict, they have not yet abandoned the attempt to provoke Ethiopia and start a fresh wave of tension and political unrest in this part of the continent. (?Why therefore) did imperialist circles show force in this strategic and sensitive part of the continent? Obviously, the humiliating defeat of the reactionary regime of Mogadiscio does not suit the aggressive policy of the imperialists, because they never aspire peace to prevail, particularly in t Horn of Africa. Therefore, they have to keep on with their provocative actions, thereby creating fresh tension by meddling in the internal affairs of the sovereign states.

The latest naval maneuvers by NATO pact countries should be seen in connection with the imperialist desire to make the Horn of Africa a permanent seat of tension and a manifestation of the increasing intimidating action against the unity and revolution of the motherland. The imperialist naval exercises in the Red Sea with 14 British, American and French warships taking part, rather after the return of the assistant U.S. secretary of state for Africa, Richard Moose, from Magadiscio. [sentence as received] Undoubtedly, he had lengthy discussions on the issue of arms supplies to Somali with the reactionary leaders of that country with a view to increasing tension in the region.

Military unrest and instability in this part of the world is definitely in the interests of imperialists and objectively serves the evil aspirations of international imperialism and all forces of reaction. No matter what provocative and intimidating actions are taken by imperialist circles, the mottoes of the Washington-London-Paris axis are well understood by the broad masses of revolutionary Ethiopia. What is more, they are resolutely determined to foil any imperialist machination aimed at undermining the unity and territorial integrity of the motherland and frustrating the ongoing popular revolution. They are quite confident that they will at the end come out victorious in their struggle against internal and external reactionary and counterrevolutionary forces.

RED CROSS DELEGATION DISCUSSES REHABILITATION PROBLEMS

LD191612Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in English 1015 GMT 19 Apr 78 LD/EA

[Text] A delegation of the International Red Cross committee led by Mr (Hokai), the head of the emergency assistance section, has discussed with the Executive Committee of the Ethiopian Red Cross Society a course of action to help rehabilitate Ethiopians displaced as a result of the Mogadiscio regime's unprovoked aggression in the eastern and southern parts of the country. Members of the visiting party are understood to be making the necessary advance studies about the emergency aid program. The International Red Cross committee delegation earlier exchanged views with the permanent secretary of the Ministry of Health.

SOMALI ARMS CACHE DISCOVERED IN AFDEM SUBDISTRICT

LD191300Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0400 GMT 19 Apr 78 LD/EA

[Text] A cache of machineguns, mortar shells and various kinds of explosives buried by the reactionary Mogadiscio forces were found in the area around (Elebala), in the Afdem subdistrict of Chercher, Adal and Gara Guracha District during the week. The weapons found at (Elebala) consisted of 156 mortar shells, 10 explosives of various types, UA machineguns, together with 4 rounds of ammunition, and 6 powderless mortar shells.

The subdistrict administrator reports that these weapons were found by comrades in Afdem Subdistrict following a tipoff from Issa nationals in the area near Balambaras Farah Warsama.

KENYA

REGIONAL OFFICIAL WARNS COUNTRIES FRIENDLY TO SOMALIA

LD191950Y Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 19 Apr 78 LD/EA

[Text] The KANU [Kenya African National Union] chairman for Mobasa north subbranch, Mr Abdalla Mwarua, has said that Somalia's failure to publicly renounce her territorial claims over the Ogaden and parts of Kenya should not be viewed lightly, as she may launch more attacks soon. Mr Mwarua was prompted to make this statement in Mombasa today following a statement by Somalia's charge d'affaires in Kenya, Mr Dahir, that his country would continue to give moral and material support to guerrillas, including the WSLF, morally and materially.

Mr Mwarua spoke against the arming of Somalia by certain countries, which he feared would replenish her military hardware for future attacks. Saying that Kenya was also threatened during the Ogaden crisis, Mr Mwarua suggested that the relationship between Kenya and countries who continue to arm Somalia should be reexamined.

SOMALIA

PRESIDENT SIAD BARRE RETURNS FROM VISIT TO PRC

LD191128Y Mogadiscio Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 19 Apr 78 LD/EA

[Excerpt] The secretary general of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party and president of the Somali Democratic Republic, Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, and the delegation accompanying him returned to Mogadiscio this morning after winding up an official 5-day visit to the People's Republic of China.

Visit Called 'Fruitful'

LD191538Y Mogadiscio Domestic Service in English 1112 GMT 19 Apr 78 LD/EA

[Station commentary]

[Text] The high-level delegation led by the secretary general of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party [SRSP], president of the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR], Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, who had extended an official visit to China returned back home today.

The cooperation and friendly relations existing between the two nations of the PRC and the SSR has been reflected with the reception and hospitality accorded to the secretary general of SRSP and president of the SDR, Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, on his visit to the PRC.

This delegation left Somalia on the 13th of this month and included the vice president of the SDR, Challe Ismail Ali Abokar; the minister of the presidency, Challe Omar Arteh Ghalib; chairman of the Administration Bureau of the Central Committee of the SRSP, Challe Ibrahim Meygag Samantar; the chairman of the Central Planning Bureau, Challe Ahmad Habib Ahmad; vice chairman of the Social Affairs Bureau, Challe Mohamed Ali Nur; the Central Committee inspector of Bakol Region, Challe Col Abdi Warsama Isaaq; and Brig Gen Mohamed Nur Galal.

The secretary general of the SRSP and president of the SDR, Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, told reporters at Mogadiscio airport that the visit to China was fruitful.

The president of the SDR, Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, during his visit to China had talks with the Chinese leaders that made mainly centered on--first, world current problems especially those of the Horn; secondly, the strengthening of cooperation between the PRC and the SDR. The president of the SDR, Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, thanked the Chinese people for their warm welcome.

President Mohamed Siad Barre praised the PRC for the rapid progress and development they have achieved through the wise leadership of Mao Tse-tung.

The two sides signed agreements on economic and industrial sectors. On the Somali side, the agreement was signed by Challe Ahmad Habib Ahmad, while on other side the agreement was signed by Comrade Chen Cheh, the Chinese assistant minister for foreign economic relations.

The Chinese people, young and old, revealed their support for the Somali cause. Both China and the SDR share socialist principles. Both believed in self-determination for oppressed and colonized societies.

It is definite and for sure that the visit of President Mohamed Siad Barre to the PRC will strengthen the already existing strong relations between the two countries.

TANZANIA

PRIME MINISTER SOKOINE BACKS U.S.-UK [illegible] FOR ZIMBABWE

LD191142Y Dar es Salaam in English to Central and Southern Africa 0400 GMT 19 Apr 78 LD/EA

[Text] Dar es Salaam--The prime minister, Ndugu Eduard Sokoine, has said that Tanzania believes that the Anglo-American proposals for majority rule in Zimbabwe can provide a basis for a negotiated settlement of the Zimbabwe problem.

Speaking at a dinner last night in honor of the visiting Finnish prime minister, Ndugu Kalevi Sorsa, Ndugu Sokoine said that until an internationally accepted negotiated settlement is reached, Tanzania will continue to support the armed struggle. He said the struggle against the racist minority regimes is in favor of the national liberation movements.

Ndugu Sokoine said the so-called internal settlement was nothing but a perpetuation of the white minority domination over the people of Zimbabwe.

MUGABE SCORES UK'S FAILURE TO PUBLICIZE AGREEMENT

LD191934Y Dar es Salaam in English to East Africa 1600 GMT 19 Apr 78 LD/EA

[Text] Dar es Salaam--The Zimbabwe Patriotic Front has accused the British Government of shying [as heard] to tell the world that agreement was struck during last week's meeting in Dar es Salaam between the front and the foreign secretaries of Britain and the U.S. The coleader of the front, Ndugu Robert Mugabe, told newsmen in Dar es Salaam today that the two parties reached agreement on the three main areas on the transitional agreement in Zimbabwe as envisaged in the Anglo-American plan. These were the powers of the British resident commissioner in Rhodesia; the integration of the police force; and the role of the UN forces there. But Ndugu Mugabe said the British more especially, the Americans less so, were very unwilling that the final communique should reflect the nature of the agreement.

He said the communique, which the front regarded as a compromise, was very vague. It created the impression that the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe has been extremely intransigent and inflexible. Ndugu Mugabe added that the British were perhaps afraid that an announcement of the agreement would have prejudiced their case vis-a-vis the so-called Rhodesian internal settlement.

The communique issued after the Dar es Salaam talks said the Zimbabwe Patrictic Front has put forward new proposals that would bring fundamental changes in the Anglo-American plan which would have to be negotiated.

At the news conference today, Ndugu Mugabe said the front in fact had met more than half the requirements of the Anglo-American proposals. He said the Anglo-American proposals remain as the only basis for reaching a negotiated settlement and that it was the duty of Britain now to move ahead to bring the establishment of the necessary transitional movements to lead Zimbabwe to independence.

Mugabe Urges Constitutional Conference

PA191854Y Paris AFP in English 1824 GMT 19 Apr 78 PA

[Text] Dar es Salaam, April 19 (AFP)--Rhodesian guerrilla leader Robert Mugabe today urged Britain to call an all-party constitutional conference on Rhodesia.

He also criticized British Foreign Secretary David Owen and U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance for failing to admit publicly the "great measure of agreement" reached at their weekend talks here with [word indistinct] national Patriotic Front, jointly led by Mr Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo.

Mr Mugabe, who was due to fly to Maputo, Mozambique later today, said: "Britain and the United States created the impression that the front was extremely intransigent and inflexible, although the talks held had seen a very great measure of agreement"

He told newsmen that the front "met Britain more than halfway in the requirements outlined in the British-American proposals" for a negotiated settlement in Rhodesia.

"The next step will be to call a further conference to discuss the general constitutional matters regarding independence," he added.

He said that the front (?would) object to invitations being sent to signatories of the March 3 Salisbury internal agreement: Rhodesian Premier Ian Smith, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, Rev Ndabaningi Sithole and tribal Chief Jeremiah Chiarau.

FINNISH PRIME MINISTER SORSA CONTINUES VISIT

LD191807Y Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1700 GMT 19 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Tanzania thinks that peaceful decisions can now be expected both in the Horn of Africa and Namibia which are acceptable to the peoples in these areas. This emerged in the talks between Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa and Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere in Dar es Salaam today. It appears that both regions are now entering a peaceful development. President Nyerere thinks that this development will at the same time lead to an alleviation of the tension, sometimes armed, between the big powers in both areas.

UGANDA

AMIN RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM SUDANESE PRESIDENT

JN191530Y Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1452 GMT 19 Apr 78 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 19 April--Idi Amin Dada, president of Uganda, today received a message from President Ja'far Numayri. The message was delivered by special envoy Dr Francis Deng, minister of state for foreign affairs.

President Idi Amin discussed bilateral and African relations with President Numayri's envoy. President Idi Amin stressed to the Sudanese envoy his intention to attend the African summit conference to be held in Khartoum in July. Dr Francis Deng has delivered similar messages to the presidents of Rwanda and Burundi. He is expected to conclude his tour with a visit to Mogadiscio.

VICE PRESIDENT MUSTAFA ADRISI INJURED IN ROAD ACCIDENT

LD191808Y Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 19 Apr 78 LD/EA

[Text] The vice president and minister of defense, also holding the portfolio of internal affairs, Gen Mustafa Adrisi, has been flown overseas for treatment after being involved in a fatal [as heard] motor accident in which he sustained severe injuries.

The vice president's car, No UBZ 425, collided with a Fiat estate wagon, No UBY 557, today between 0800 hours and 0900 hours at Mbarara village, 20 miles on the Kampala-Jinja road.

The vice president and his driver sustained severe injuries and were rushed to Mulago Hospital where they were first treated by a team of Ugandan doctors.

On the advice of the doctors, the vice president together with his driver were later sent overseas in a special plane of the Uganda Airlines for further treatment. The driver of the Fiat estate wagon, Mr (George William Nomakojolo) died on the way to Mulago Hospital.

Meanwhile, Life President Amin has sent a condolence message to the family of the deceased. The life president said that had Mr (Nomakojolo) not died he too would have been rushed, with the vice president, for further treatment overseas.

The field marshal paid special tribute to Ugandan doctors, nurses and staff of Mulago Hospital for the excellent work they did on the vice president and his driver.

Gen Mustafa Adrisi was going to visit a police station in the eastern province.

The vice president was accompanied overseas by his brother, Capt John (Kenyi), of the general headquarters.

The life president together with the vice president's wife and son were at Entebbe airport to see the vice president off. Others present were the minister of justice, the attorney general, Mr Matovu; the acting chief of staff of the Uganda armed forces, Brigadier Gowon; the secretary for defense, Brigadier Mondo; the permanent secretaries of information and broadcasting and health Al-Haj Abdallah Amin and Dr (Muzira), respectively; and other government and high-ranking army, air force, marines, police and prison officers.

CHAD

CCFAN PLEDGES EFFORTS TO ACHIEVE NATIONAL UNITY

PA191653Y Paris AFP in French 1627 GMT 18 Apr 78 PA

[Text] Ndjamena, 18 Apr (AFP)--In a communique issued on Tuesday afternoon in Ndjamena, the Northern Armed Forces Command Council [CCFAN], led by Hissene Habre, expressed its intention to work "to achieve a general, total and definitive solution to the Chadian drama."

In its communique, CCFAN, which on 22 January signed an agreement in Khartoum with the Ndjamena government that provided primarily for the establishment of a "government of national union" within a 2-month period, noted the "broad scope" of this agreement and emphasized the "need to seek ways and means of opening the door to a general consensus in order to attain the goal of a national reconciliation that is no longer partial, but total." The CCFAN communique noted that since the signing of the Khartoum agreement, "important events have occurred in both the national and international spheres, particularly a budding rapproachement between the authorities in Ndjamena on the one hand, and Libya and the Goukouni line of the Chadian National Liberation Front (FROLINAT) on the other. This rapproachement, Hissene Habre's movement continued, seems, considering that the necessary changes having been made, to be a positive step in the process of national unity and the reestablishment of Chadian sovereignty." "Therefore," the communique added, "CCFAN believes that, in its effort to achieve a general and total reconciliation among Chadians, it should avoid all haste to implement the Khartoum agreement that might promote maneuvers designed to undermine existing goodwill and disturb the present state of affairs. In conclusion, CCFAN pledged to make an "effort to have all the parties that are signatories of the Khartoum agreement adopt a common position designed to achieve a general, total and definitive solution of the Chadian drama."

FOREIGN MINISTER SAYS CHAD VICTIM OF FOREIGN AGGRESSION

PA191925Y Paris AFP in French 1518 GMT 19 Apr 78 PA

[Text] Ndjamena, 19 Apr (AFP)--Chadian Foreign Minister Lt Col Wadel Abdelkadar Kamougue charged on Wednesday that "Chad is currently the victim of foreign aggression."

In a statement to the press, Lt Colonel Kamougue confirmed that the post of Arada, in Biltine, was attacked on 17 April by elements of the Goukouni faction of the Chadian National Liberation Front (FROLINAT). The foreign minister also noted that Salal Garrison, in Kanem, had been attacked on 15 April. "Those two garrisons," he said, "had been held by government forces."

The Chadian foreign minister indicated that the weapons used by the rebels in the course of these attacks "were of the most sophisticated kind, ranging from SAM 9 missiles to 120 [as received] machineguns, long-range cannon and radar of the type used in the attacks on Ounianga-Kebbir, Bardai and Zouar last June and at Faya and Fada in February.

"Everything indicates," the foreign minister said, "that these deadly military operations involve enormous resources in personnel as well as in materiel that are far beyond the means of the FROLINAT. I, therefore, dare to say," he concluded, "that because the Goukouni are involved, we are the victims of a foreign aggression."

GHANA

GOVERNMENT ISSUES STATEMENT EXPLAINING RECENT MASS ARRESTS

LD191836Y Accra GNA in English 1645 GMT 19 Apr 78 ID

[Text] Accra, April 19, GNA--The Ghanaian Government today explained the circumstances leading to mass arrest and detentions of opponents of its union goverment concept after the recent referendum.

In an official statement here today the government put the number of those arrested and detained at 35 and said they were all connected with a plot to subvert the government.

The statement accused those arrested of "criminal activities" which include a programme to foment civil disorder and paralyse the country's economy.

According to the programme, the statement said workers in some sensitive establishments were to be induced to withdraw their services and large sums of money were voted to purchase basic commodities brought into the country by the government and destroy them in order to create further shortages in the country.

The statement further said other persons were assigned the task of writing and distributing seditious literature calling for an uprising against the government.

"In order not to disrupt the referendum, the government refrained from taking any firm action but maintained the appropriate vigilance over them.

"It had been hoped moreover that the result of the referendum would persuade them to abandon their illegal plans and to create conditions for national reconciliation in the transition to constitutional rule.

"Even though the result showed a clear majority in favour of union government, the leadership of the opposition apparently interpreted it as providing support for them to proceed with their campaign of violence, kidnappings and assassinations."

The statement pointed out that in the face of the threat to public order and the overwhelming evidence of preparations to subvert the government, the Supreme Military Council had no choice but to order the immediate arrest of persons known to be associated with the plots.

It said 35 persons directly linked with the plots had been arrested. "Others are at large."

The statement assured the nation and the international community, that it had great respect for the principles of human rights and would not arrest anyone on account of political views.

Early last week, the government published a legislative instrument stating that a number of people had been arrested and detained "in the interest of national security."

Among them were Mr William Oforio-Atta, foreign minister of the former civilian government of Dr Kofi Busia and Mr Komla Gbedemah, former finance minister under Dr Kwame Nkrumah.

ANGOLA

NETO TALKS WITH CPSU GENERAL SECRETARY BREZHNEV

For a Moscow Domestic Service report on a 19 April talk between PRA President Agostinho Neto and Leonid Brezhnev, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and CPSU Central Committee general secretary, see the Sub-Saharan Africa section of the 19 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

NETO SENDS ANNIVERSARY MESSAGE TO CASTRO

LD192034Y Luanda Domestic Service in Porguguese 1200 GMT 19 Apr 78 LD/EA

[Summary] President Neto sent a message of congratulations to President Castro of Cuba yesterday on the anniversary of the Playa Giron landings, paying homage to the Cubans who fell in the defense of socialism and progress and hailing the historic links between the peoples of Angola and Cuba.

MOZAMBIQUE

ANGOLAN FOREIGN MINISTER JORGE DEPARTS FOR HOME

LD191248Y Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 18 Apr 78 LD/EA

[Summary] Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge left Maputo for home today after talks with Mozambique officials on bilateral cooperation.

RHODESIA

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL DISCUSSES CEASE-FIRE, OWEN REMARKS

LD191400Y Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 18 Apr 78 LD/CA

[Text] The following statement has been issued by the Executive Council:

The Executive Council met this morning but did not discuss the Anglo-American proposal for an all-parties conference. The council is devoting its earnest attention to the question of bringing about a cease-fire, which is its prime task. This morning's meeting was attended by security force commanders and other officials who are engaged in the detailed planning which is now at an advanced stage. The attention of the council has been drawn to remarks attributed to Dr Owen in a BBC Panorama television program in London last night and repeated on the BBC news this morning. Dr Owen is reported as having said that many of those involved in the interim government had doubts as to whether it would bring peace, and none of them believed the internal settlement would stop the war. Members of the council are astonished that Dr Owen should make such a statement, because without exception every member of the delegation at yesterday's talks expressed the solidarity of the transitional government in its determination to bring peace to our country by the full implementation of the Salisbury agreement, which would bring majority rule by the 31st of December, 1978.

Remarks such as those attributed to Dr Owen can serve only to encourage the leaders of the Patriotic Front, who by their own admission are now fighting only for person power. That is the end of the statement.

UANC LAUNCHES CAMPAIGN TO ENROL WHITES INTO PARTY

LD191450Y Salisbury Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 19 Apr 78 LD/CA

[Text] The United African National Council [UANC] is to launch a campaign aimed at encouraging Rhodesian whites to enrol in the party. The UANC secretary for foreign affairs, Mr George Nyandoro, said the move to enrol whites will take the form of a door-to-door vote-seeking exercise and advertisements in newspapers. Mr Nyandoro said the campaign will be introduced within the next 2 weeks and added that the UANC is seeking white support before Rhodesia becomes a nonracial entity on December 31.

SOUTH AFRICA

NEWS AGENCY DENIES MAKING PAYMENTS TO FOREIGN JOURNALISTS

LD191238Y Pretoria DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION in English 1000 GMT 19 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Pretoria--The DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION emphatically denied a categorical statement by the SUNDAY TIMES [of South Africa]--and repeated by other newspapers that it pays foreign journalists to send to their newspapers favorable stories on South Africa.

The SUNDAY TIMES story on 16 April 1978 has led to numerous enquiries being made by various newspapers and foreign journalists based in South Africa for confirmation or denial of the allegations contained in the story.

The DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION has close connections with all foreign correspondents based in South Africa because all foreign journalists obtain their official press accreditation through the department. It is also responsible to see that all foreign correspondents are briefed, informed and assisted whenever they require official information on South African affairs.

To suggest that the department is abusing its formal relationship with foreign correspondents based in South Africa, is not only a slur on the department and its officials, but is a brutal attempt at character and integrity assassination of all foreign correspondents based in the republic or who visit the country from time to time.

The allegations contained in the SUNDAY TIMES story is based on four suggestions which the secretary for information, Dr Eschel R. Oodie, submitted to the treasury to propagate the independence of the Transkei. The suggestions were formulated after overt methods and practics in use in various overseas countries were examined by him. At no time did the secretary or his officials propose that one or more of the suggestions be implemented. As a matter of fact, the secretary for information called a meeting of all divisional heads of the department to discuss the department's contribution and role in the independence celebrations of the Transkei. The meeting was also attended by the then deputy minister of information, Mr Louis Le Grange. At no time was it ever suggested that journalists should be brought to write favorable stories on the Transkei or, for that matter, on South Africa. This is borne out by a tape recording of the discussions at this meeting and which is in the possession of the department as an official minute of the meeting.

Furthermore, the parliamentary select committee investigating alleged unauthorized expenditure by the department did not consider or discuss the matter after the secretary for information introduced at its (?hearing) a copy of a letter to the treasury outlining the various methods available to the department at the time be applied for funds to publicize the independence of the Transkei. [sentence as received]

At no time did the SUNDAY TIMES attempt to verify the situation or even attempt to obtain comment or clarification from the department or the secretary before publishing its story.

The DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION has no option left but to express its regret to foreign correspondents based in South Africa for the slur cast upon their integrity and professional independence through the publication of a baseless story in a South African newspaper which accused the South African Government that it pays some foreign journalists to send (?out) their newspapers favorably storied on South Africa. [Signed] DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION

300 ANGOLAN REFUGEES ARRIVE IN KAVANGO

LD190918Y Johannesburg International Service in English 0400 GMT 19 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Three hundred refugees from Angola have arrived at (Kapwipwi) in Kavango to join a group of 800--they have already been settled there. The group of 800 fled Angola earlier this month after heavy fighting had broken out between Angolan Government forces and UNITA rebels. The Kavango secretary for the interior, Mr [word indistinct] says food is being supplied to the (Kapwipwi) refugees.

EMERGENCY DETENTION LAWS IN FORCE IN S-W AFRICA

LD182225Y Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 18 Apr 78 LD

[Text] The administrator-general of South-West Africa, Mr Justice Steyn, has announced wide emergency legislation providing for the detention of people to prevent political violence and intimidation. Addressing a news conference in Windhoek, Mr Steyn said the measures would come into effect immediately. He said the proclamation empowers him to arrest or detain persons threatening or hindering the peaceful and orderly development of the present political process in the territory by violence or intimidation.

The legislation would be applicable in some cases to people already in detention in connection with violent political crimes during the past months. Mr Steyn said these drastic measures were being introduced to protect the peaceful political process leading to the election of a constituent assembly on the basis of one-man, one-vote. The steps had flowed from the public outcry following the recent assassinations, and more particularly the murder of the Herero leader, Mr Clemens Kapuuo.

He emphasized that the legislation was aimed at persons and not bodies.

Reaction to Detention Laws

LD191314Y Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 19 Apr 78 LD

[Text] There has been widespread reaction to the security measures announced in Windhoek by the administrator general of South-West Africa, Mr Justice M.P. Steyn.

President of the national alliance, Mr Duplessis, said he generally welcomes the measures in so far as they will inhibit intimidation and violence, but he has reservations about certain aspects of the legislation. Duplessis says there are many dangerous elements in Windhoek's Matatura township and in the northern parts of South-West Africa, but he wondered to what extent the authorities would be able to identify these elements and report back to the administration general on their activities. This will be an extremely difficult task.

The leader of the Nama group [mixed-race clan] in South-West Africa, Mr [name indistinct] has welcomed the measures. He says he supports them wholeheartedly because they will assist peaceful progress toward independence and promote the Western efforts at mediation. Mr [name indistinct] has appealed to all political parties and groups in South-West Africa to conduct their political activities in a peaceful manner.

ZAMBIA

KENYAN FOREIGN MINISTER OPENS MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE IN LUSAKA

LD181714Y Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 18 Apr 78 LD/EA

[Text] The Kenya Government totally rejects the sham internal agreement reached in Salisbury between rebel Ian Smith and the three black nationalists leading to the so-called independence later this year. Opening the third Kenya-Zambia ministerial consultative meeting in Lusaka, Zambia, Kenya's foreign minister, Dr Munyua Waiyaki said that Kenya unreservedly condemns the cowardly attacks on innocent Zambian citizens and flagrant violations of Zambian territorial integrity by rebel forces of Ian Smith. Dr Waiyaki said that Kenya shall continue to support the Patriotic Front and SWAPO until they totally liberate their homelands by ridding themselves of the minority regimes and their lackeys.

He praised Zambia for supporting the Zimbabwe liberation struggle and the Zimbabweans who were still languishing under oppressive racist minority regimes.

Dr Waiyaki said an uneasy peace prevails in the Horn of Africa, because one member state of the OAU has violated and disregarded the OAU Charter on territorial integrity. He hoped that a wiser counsel would prevail in the area so that those driven to rush actions through blind nationalism would learn from their past mistakes.

On bilateral relations, Dr Waiyaki said that ties between Kenya and Zambia should be intensified through contacts and discussions to help in the implementation of ministerial decisions and directives.

The meeting held at Mulungushi Hall, Lusaka, was attended by Zambian ministers and officials led by the minister for economic and technical cooperation, Mr Peter Matoka.

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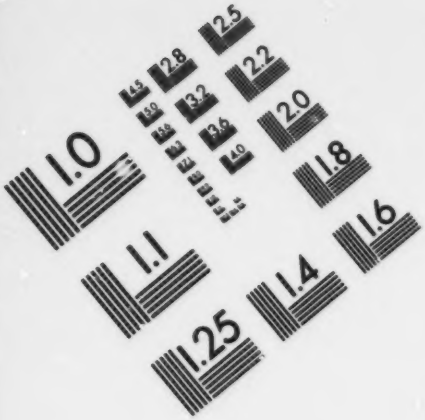

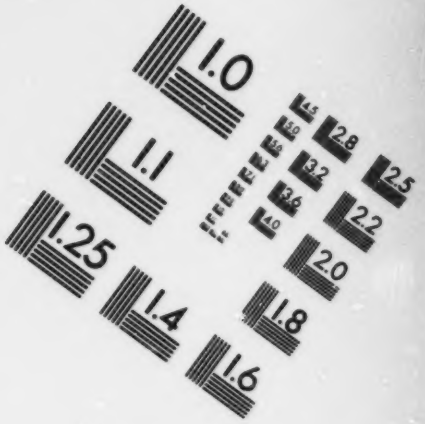

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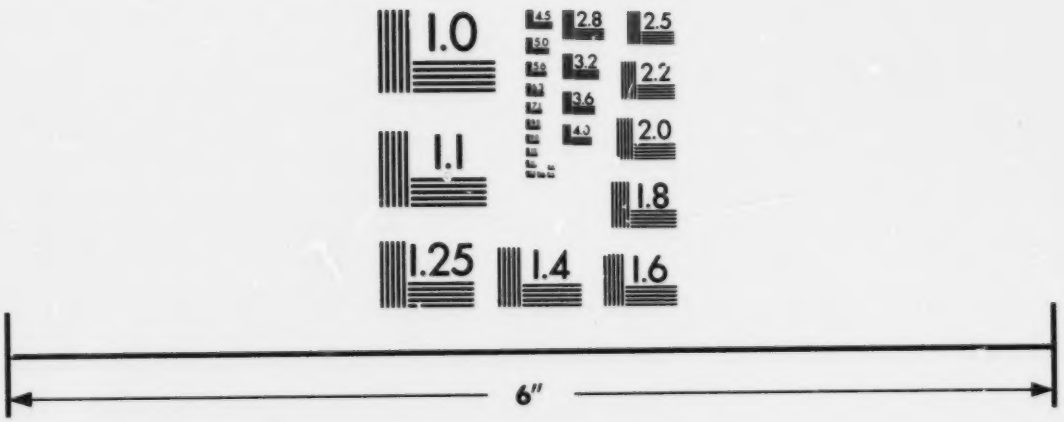

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23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503